

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1856.

AGENCY.

Mr. A. R. SMITH is our authorized agent at Columbus, North Carolina.

THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The accession of pupils to the Spartanburg Female College, and the generally flattering prospects of the institution, have induced the Trustees to add another Professor to the Faculty, in the person of Rev. W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Virginia, in the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The steadily increasing prosperity of this college must be very gratifying to the South Carolina Conference, and reflects no small honor upon the persevering industry of its Trustees and Faculty.

SHANE.

On Wednesday evening of last week a party of our young ladies and gentlemen, to relieve the monotony of village life, determined on getting up a little entertainment of tableaux vivants, in the Female Academy, for which a limited number of invitations was issued. Unfortunately for propriety and the social objects of those engaged, the highways and ledges emptied themselves, without compulsion, upon the festivities, and by conduct both rule and violent, rendered a suspension of the purposes of the occasion a matter of necessity.

On a former occasion we rebuked improper behavior in public places, and regret that its repetition is called for.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The body convened in Annual Session, in the Capitol, at Columbia, on Monday. We have no tidings yet of its doings. As both Houses were fully organized at the Extra Session, we may expect a prompt despatch of business. The Governor's message was probably not delivered until Tuesday.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

We publish the advertisement of this new association for the encouragement of art, and the terms of membership, which are remarkably liberal. We believe its affairs are conducted fairly—at least they have treated us so—and those who wish to participate in its advantages can obtain all useful particulars by calling at our office. We will cheerfully make all remittances for our friends.

PHOTOGENIC GALLERY.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. Forrest Gowan, who notifies the public that his new Photogenic Gallery is now nearly completed. We have been so much occupied with other matters as to fail in the courtesy of noticing Mr. Gowan's advent among us, and have not yet had the privilege of calling at his rooms. His work is highly spoken of, and those wishing Ambrotypes or Photographs will probably be well pleased on giving him a trial. His rooms are over the store of the Messrs. Twitty.

NEW GOODS.

Morgan & Moore, as our readers noticed by our last issue, are in market with a new stock of Dry Goods. They bought late in the season, and they are very low down in price—therefore purchasers may hope to be equally fortunate in dealing with them.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. E. H. Britton & Co., the November number of this Review. We have had no opportunity to look into it. Contents: Speculation and Trade; Irving's Life of Washington; Life and Writings of Maimonides; Grote's History of Greece; Free School System of South Carolina; Christian Missions and African Colonization; Uniform Currency; Cicero de Officiis; History of Philosophy.

JOHN M. DEAN, ESQ.

By a communication from our fellow-townsmen J. M. Dean, Esq., we learn that he is now sojourning at the North, and devoting his time to the examination of the great manufacturing establishments and machine shops of that section. He is also giving particular attention to the railroads, and is now connected with the office of the Superintendent of the great New York and Erie Railroad, solely for the purpose of perfecting himself in his profession of engineering.

STATE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Commencement of the Citadel Academy, Charleston, took place on the 19th instant, when James D. Tridwell, Esq., of Columbia, delivered the address before the Literary Societies. His theme was the "Study of the Federal Constitution, as the only safeguard of our republican institutions." The address gave very general satisfaction. Orations were also delivered by the graduating cadets, after which Professor Capers conferred diplomas upon the following graduates:

J. F. Lannan, W. R. Erwin, G. W. Steedman, E. M. Law, R. Croft, H. S. Thompson, J. D. Evans, G. A. Rowe, A. Evans, L. P. Dozier, R. M. Simms, R. Y. Dwight, A. McAllister, A. Lee, and A. A. Finch.

After the presentation, Cadet J. F. Lannan delivered the valedictory address in a very feeling manner. The exercises of the day were closed by a discourse to the Society of Graduates by Prof. F. Stevens.

STATE RIGHTS.

The New York Express alludes to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding that the United States Court, under the Constitution, has a right to inquire into and interfere with the local tax legislation of a State.

The case is thus stated: "Parties out of Ohio sought in the United States Court to enjoin the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Ohio from paying a State tax, deemed illegal. The plea was no United States jurisdiction."

Chief Justice Taney and Associate Wayne, with the four Northern Judges, sustaining jurisdiction; contra, Catron, Campbell, and Daniel.

The facts are too meagre to allow of judgment how far this decision may affect State rights—or reserved rights. Clearly the Supreme Court has jurisdiction in cases arising "between a State and citizens of another State," for these are the words of the Constitution. But how far the Federal Court can modify or control State taxation by direct intervention does not appear in the case, and, indeed, was not apparently involved. The simple question was jurisdiction, and on that the decision was in accordance with the Constitution.

Ms. BROYLES RETURNED.—On the 18th instant (says the Anderson, S. C., True Carolinian) six hundred and twenty-four votes were polled for a member to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ruling of the Legislature in the case of Mr. A. T. Broyles. Of this number Mr. Broyles received five hundred and seventy-two, and was consequently declared to be duly elected.

We noticed last week that Munger Brougham, of New York, laid a wager that his theatrical company would play in that city and Philadelphia on the same night. He won his bet, and had a merry time of it besides. At 7.41 he left New York, and reached Philadelphia at 9.52—time 85 miles in 1 hour and 29 minutes. The most of his company returned home the same night.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The re-assembling of the Congress of Paris has been proposed, which has given rise to complications, involving the questions of peace or war between the allies. Contrary of opinion prevails as to who shall be admitted into this second meeting. England has proposed conditions that France regards as inadvisable. This has led to incidental discussions not purely amiable, and English journals charge upon France a disposition to slough off the English alliance, but only to effect one with Russia. Additional symptoms had manifested themselves of a close union between France, Russia and Prussia. It would appear that France supports the unconditional admission of Russia and Prussia to the second meeting of the European Conference, while England is said to oppose the admission of the former, and Austria of the latter.

The latest steamer to this country brings news pregnant with estrangement. The event of the week is a semi-official editorial in the Constitutional on the questions at issue between the French and English Governments. This article speaks plainly, and says:

"The presence of the naval squadron of England in the Black Sea, and of the Austrians in the Principalities, are henceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the difference which Russia has been the first to propose in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. It is desired rather to have recourse to arms! Is war again desired? Does the English ministry wish to enter again upon hostilities without France—not certainly to assure the execution of the Treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it in pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised. We repeat, it depends upon the cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes, and to terminate the anxieties to which the present situation gives rise. Let the consent to the re-assembling of the plenipotentiaries be given, without making arbitrary and inadmissible exclusions a condition—exclusions which would destroy the very character and be an additional breach of the treaty. Let us add, that if a peaceful solution is desired, this is the only proposal for that purpose that can be decently made."

It has been rumored for some time back in Paris that the French fleet was about to proceed to the Black Sea. This, however, is not certain. The fleet may perhaps leave Toulon, but it is not probable that it will go far. Should it go to the Black Sea, it is difficult to suppose that its object could be co-operation with the British squadron.

Letters say that the relations between France and Prussia are becoming closer, there being talk of two policies, that of France, Russia and Prussia against England and Austria. Private statements say that Prussia agrees with France and Russia in requiring that the Austrians shall evacuate the Danubian Principalities and the English fleet leave the Black Sea.

Great good sense must preside over the destinies of Europe, and more than usual moderation, if the evils of war be avoided. The Emperor Alexander has addressed a letter to General Lubers, granting him leave of absence for a year. One expression in it has attracted attention. The Emperor says:

"Appreciating your efficient services, I hope that if circumstances give me occasion to recall you to employment before the expiration of the period named, you will come to resume your duties with the zeal and alacrity which have ever signified your military career."

Lord Palmerston lately made a speech at Manchester, in answer to one addressed to him by the merchants and manufacturers, deprecating the evils of war, in which he used the following expression, which has been the subject of much comment:

"I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend on the fidelity with which its conditions are fulfilled. If that policy which provoked this conflict faithfully carried out the treaty, then no doubt peace would long be preserved."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body convened at Yorkville on the 19th—Bishop Andrew in the Chair. Eighty ministers were in attendance. We have no particulars of the appointments for the year.

From the Carolina Times we learn that the following were admitted into full connection and to deacon's orders:

F. Milton Kennedy, Alexander B. Stephens, Caspar E. Wiggins, John W. Crider, Eugene S. Thompson, Wm. A. Hemmingsway, Jesse S. Nelson, Samuel B. Jones, Sandy Wood, and M. A. Connelly.

J. Sylvanus Connor, Joshua T. Dulose, Robt. W. Burgess, Lewis M. Hamer, Daniel A. Ogden, and Basil G. Jones were continued as deacons. John W. Murray, Randolph R. Pegues, Andrew J. Evans, James M. Cline, Samuel J. Hill, Wm. J. Black, John W. Puett, and George K. Andrews were retained on trial.

A full report was read from the Trustees of the Columbia Female College, by Rev. Whiteford Smith, D. D. He reviewed the whole undertaking; represented it as on a safe basis, and recommended the appointment of an agent from among the conference to conduct and further its interests.

Similar reports were read from the Spartanburg and Carolina Female Colleges, presenting an exhibition of great prosperity and usefulness in these institutions. The Spartanburg College was represented as especially prosperous, and the large influx of scholars had required an addition to the faculty of another professor in its literary department.

On Thanksgiving day Dr. W. M. Wightman preached before Conference from II Chron., xviii: 9th v: the theme the special Providence of God. The sermon is spoken of as very able.

The Southern Publishing House exhibits profits on the year's operation of twenty thousand dollars; while the Christian Advocate reports an accession of fifteen hundred new subscribers, and \$7,000 paid into the treasury of the conference.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MEMOR. CAVIN & TRIMMER: In a late issue of your paper you informed your readers of my selection by the Calhoun Literary Society of Wofford College to deliver their annual address. I deem it proper, therefore, to notify you that I have since withdrawn from that society, and cannot fulfill the appointment. Yours, respectfully,

A. W. MOORE.

Quo WARRANTO.—Application was made to Judge O'Neill, on the 20th instant, at Orangeburg Court, for a rule against the City Council of Charleston, to show cause why an information in the nature of a quo warranto should not be filed against it, for exercising the franchise, without authority of law, of making subscription to the Blue Ridge Railroad.

The case was argued, for motion R. DeTreville, contra W. D. Porter and J. L. Pettigrew. Judge O'Neill will deliver his opinion during the sitting of the Appeal Courts in December.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate organized on Monday by the election of W. W. Avery, of Burke, as Speaker; Mr. Hill, of Stokes, Chief Clerk; the other officers same as last session. The House organized by choosing J. G. Shepherd, Esq., of Cumberland, Speaker; C. Cantwell, Esq., of Raleigh, Chief Clerk; Geo. Howard, Esq., of Wilson, Assistant Clerk; — Webster, of Chatham, Principal Door-keeper, and Mr. Wright, Assistant Door-keeper.

The New York papers notice the "purchase" by Jas. Gordon Bennett of the sixty-five thousand dollar Brown Stone House. That house was his pay for supporting Fremont.

Ms. SIMMS AT THE NORTH.—Mr. Simms, by request, lectured before the Mercantile Library Association in Buffalo, New York, and also in New York City. In the former place his lecture was made the pretext for unmitigated and scurrilous criticism. He was more fortunate in the latter. His subject was, "South Carolina in the Revolution."

The Times says: "Mr. W. Gilmore Simms, the well known novelist of South Carolina, gave us, last evening, the first of a series of lectures upon the South. It was eloquent and interesting; as it was of special interest in connection with the political controversies of the day. We give a copious outline of it in another column. Mr. Simms has come North, we believe, for the avowed purpose of enlightening the public mind in the free States upon Southern topics. He will meet a welcome and respectful hearing. Whatever offences of wrong opinions, or of fanciful zeal in maintaining them, may be laid to the charge of the people of the North, they are never unwilling to listen respectfully and courteously to those who may present opposing views. Gov. Wise and Senator Toombs would be heard anywhere at the North with entire respect. These courtesies are the more creditable, because they are never reciprocated."

The last time it is only necessary to reply, that the voice of Bancroft has been heard with satisfaction here, and the South are at all times willing to receive Northern men with courtesy and kindness, except when they come to scatter insurrection and death.

NEWS SCRAP.

In 1801 the five New England States voted as a unit against Thomas Jefferson, who was denounced in bitter terms from the pulpits of that day. It is somewhat strange, however, that while Jefferson was abused as a slave-breeder and the father of his own slaves, those same Puritan States voted for C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, for Vice President.

A novel newspaper has just made its appearance in New York; the "European," which announces that "it will send no paper in any part of the United States south of Mason & Dixon's line." It is intensely British in its sympathies, and severe upon everything American.

Buchanan's majority in Indiana over Fremont is near twenty-three thousand. Fillmore's vote will be about twenty-two thousand, and Buchanan will have a majority over both. Well done, Indiana.

The number of students in attendance at the several Medical Colleges of Philadelphia, is 1,562. There are thirty in the Female Medical College.

The University of Virginia has upon her Catalogue 602 names—43 of these are from South Carolina. The number of students of her own, now in college, is nearly fifteen hundred.

Some damage was done by fire to the Architect's room, at the new Capitol Extension, Washington, on the 18th instant. The "damage is small"—drawings destroyed. Anything under millions is "small" in that city.

Postmaster Kendall, of New Orleans, charged with embezzling government money, has been acquitted.

The official vote of New York is, Buchanan 194,908; Fillmore 124,656; Fremont 37,553.

A negro named Moses belonging to the estate of John Myers, of Orangeburg, has been convicted of assassinating James McGrew, a respected citizen of that District. He will be hanged on the 24 January.

Charles B. Howard, of Orange co., Va., has been manumitted thirty years, and furnished each with \$125. They have started for the West, under an agent, to find a suitable permanent location. We should like to watch the result of this experiment.

It is stated that Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is on a visit to Mr. Buchanan, at the invitation of the latter. Col. J. B. Richardson, of Sumter, has a band of five "able" minstrels, who discourse most eloquent music, whom he has loaned to give attraction to the Institute Fair, Charleston. The oldest is but thirteen—the youngest not eight. They have proved an immense card.

Thomas D. Walker, of Wilmington, N. C., has been chosen President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

R. P. Cook has been chosen Delegate to Congress from the new Territory about to be erected out of the Gadsden purchase—Mesilla Valley.

B. F. Perry delivered the annual address before the South Carolina Institute, in Charleston, on the 20th instant.

The Pennsylvania railroad conductor, on whose train so many children lost their lives some time since, when on a Sunday-school excursion, has been acquitted.

The Legislature of Arkansas met on the 4th instant. The Governor's message represents a balance in the treasury of \$424,125, in gold and silver. The taxable property of the State is \$70,535,045; and increase in 4 years of \$27,859,964. He has no doubt but the State will be able to meet the payment of her bonds when they fall due.

When the Pryor and Bots due was on foot in Virginia, Pryor was held to bail in \$2,000 to keep the peace. Afterwards he fought with Finney, whom he wounded. A motion has been made to forfeit his recognizance, and a scire facias has been awarded.

A block of thirteen houses was burnt in St. Louis on the 19th, by which half a million of dollars was lost, and forty business firms suffered.

Queen Victoria is reported to be in an "interesting condition."

Oliver Ryan, seriously injured by an accident on the South Carolina Railroad, in considered out of danger.

Dr. H. Perkins, of Culbert co., Ga., went to America on the 8th, got into a gambling house, lost \$1,500, and ended his life by opening an artery. Great excitement has been caused by the event.

The Bank of Augusta has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

Dr. Hoffman has exhibited to the British Royal Institution a new metal resembling butter, but bright and glistening, which he calls ammonium—the metallic base of ammonia.

New Zealand is progressing in civilization. A chief was recently asked what effect the Scriptures were producing upon the cannibal propensities of the people, and he said: "You missionary men have done much good—I never eat my enemies on Sundays now!"

Robson, the English Crystal Palace swindler, has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. The American swindler, Huntington, is still flying triumphantly in the Toombs, New York, without trial.

There were expended for common schools in North Carolina the current year \$180,800.

Gen. J. H. Eaton, whose attack of apoplexy noticed last week, is dead. He was Secretary of War under Jackson, and was one of the chiefs in the old "Kitchen Cabinet." The refusal of the members thereof to associate with his wife (formerly Mrs. Timberlake) led to its dissolution.

The Southern Watchman proposes that the press of the South erect a monument to W. R. Taber, jr., for maintaining the liberty of the press even to the loss of life.

Samuel S. Tindall, tried at Sumter sessions, for the murder of his wife, was found guilty. An appeal was taken.

Fremont has been invited to lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and it is thought will accept.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On various subjects assigned them by the Spartanburg District Agricultural Society, and read before that Society, at its quarterly meeting, on the 30th day of September, 1856.

GRAPES AND WINES.

The subject of grapes and wines is one to which so little time and attention have been devoted, and so little interest manifested in this section, that your committee fear they will not be able to make a report that will compensate you for listening to it. If, however, we can say anything which will arrest the attention of our citizens, and induce even a few of them to take an interest in this most pleasant and profitable culture, we shall be amply repaid for the trouble we have been at in preparing this report.

Without entering into an elaborate argument to show that the culture of the grape and manufacture of wine are not only conducive to temperance instead of opposed to it, but to health also, your committee deem it only necessary to say, experience has proven that in those countries where wine is made there is less intemperance, crime and disease, than in those where apples, peaches, corn and rye, are manufactured into ardent spirits, and that even temperance men regard it no sin to raise the grape and make wine. Some of the most reliable temperance men, both North and South, are the largest grape growers. Mr. Sidney Weller, of North Carolina, an ardent temperance man, is said to be the most extensive manufacturer of wine in the South, and sells annually about 2,000 gallons of wine at prices ranging, according to quality, from 12 to 6 dollars per gallon, which he produces from 12 or 14 acres, realizing from 3 to 4 thousand dollars; while Mr. Longworth, of Ohio, cultivates some 80 or 100 acres in grapes, from which he receives an annual profit of 40 or 50 thousand dollars. Your committee are not prepared to say that such results could be obtained in this latitude with sufficient certainty every year to risk the necessary outlay, in consequence of a want of that uniformity in our seasons needed to secure full and regular crops; nor can we say that similar results might not be secured, if proper pains were taken to grow grapes, native or adapted to our soil, and therefore only mention these instances to show what has been done in other sections.

All your committee can hope to do at present is to encourage those among us who have time and means, without interfering materially with their regular business, to make experimental trials for the benefit of posterity. If it can be proven by actual experiment in this latitude that any given grape can be raised in such quantities every year and season as to yield even 20 gallons of wine to the 1-20th of an acre, it is proven that 400 gallons may be made from an acre, which at the lowest estimate would be worth 500 dollars; and to the encouragement of grape growing in a small way your committee have devoted their entire labors.

The modus operandi of starting and cultivating the vine is the first thing to be considered. All the varieties of grapes proper, as distinguished from the bolluc or muscadine, (which latter includes the celebrated Seppernong, of North Carolina,) may be grown from cuttings; but the muscadine and Seppernong, which is nothing but a white muscadine, can only be propagated successfully by grafting, or from layers, which last are procured by training the young shoots or runners near the ground down, and covering them with dirt about the last of June, leaving the ends out, when they will take root from every joint during that summer and fall, and be ready to transplant the ensuing spring.

Grafting the grape may be done in the same way that apples, peaches, &c., are; but more care is required in making them fit smooth and close, and it should be done early in February, before the sap begins to run, and to a growing state, not to be removed or transplanted until the graft has taken root. The mode of producing vines from cuttings is more simple and certain, but requires care and attention.

The cuttings should be from 12 to 18 inches long, according to the length of the joints, having at least three joints under the ground. They should be cut at the winter trimming of the vines from the joints of the previous summer. The lower end should be cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while the upper end may be cut oblique at an inch from the upper joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, or cut out square, about an inch from the joint or bud, and sealed over with waxing wax; while